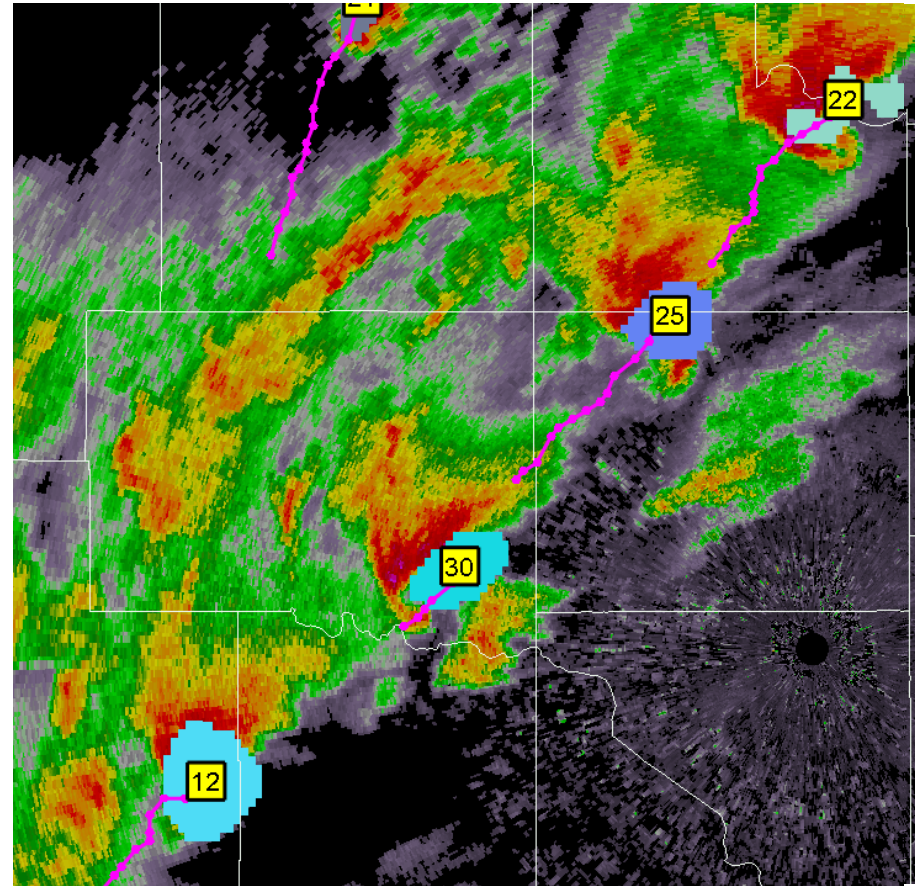




Storm Tracking and Lightning Cell Clustering using GLM for Data Assimilation and Forecast Applications



Principal Investigators:

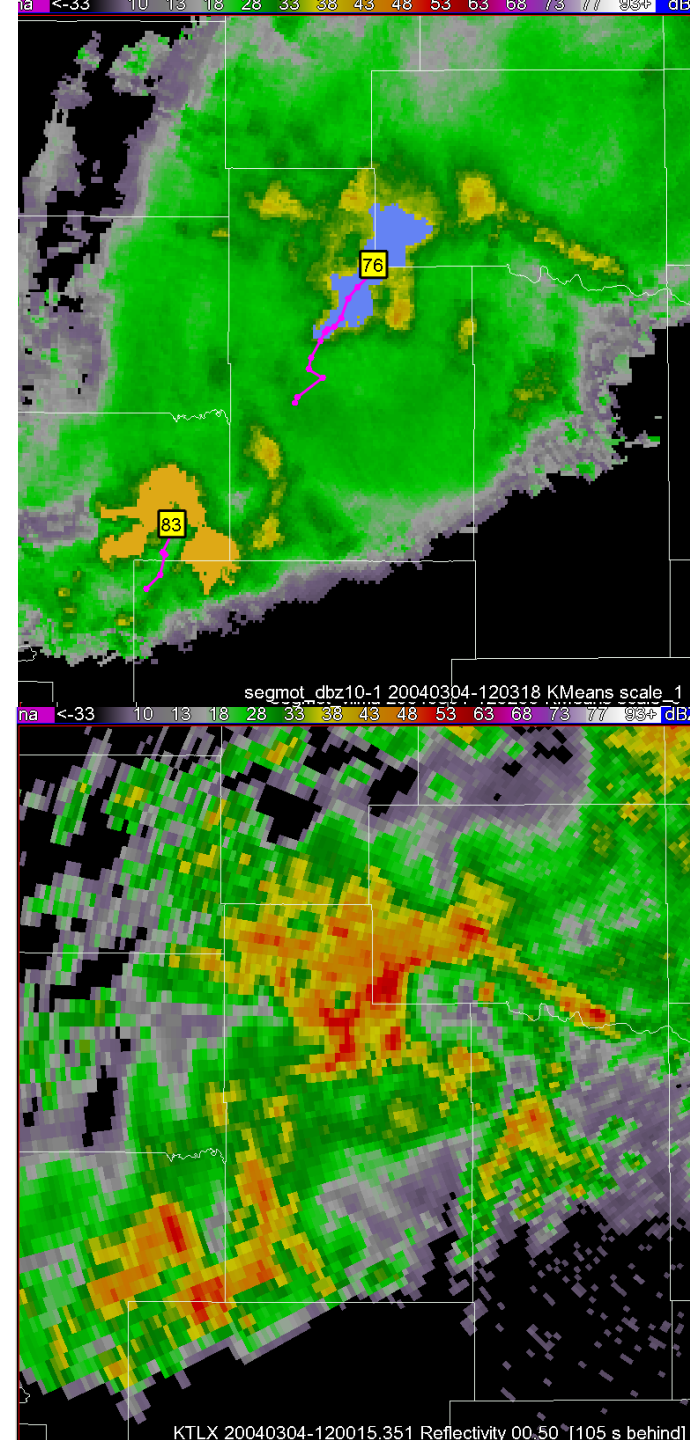
Kristin Kuhlman and Don MacGorman

Collaborators:

Valliappa Lakshmanan, Ted Mansell, Travis Smith, and Kiel Ortega

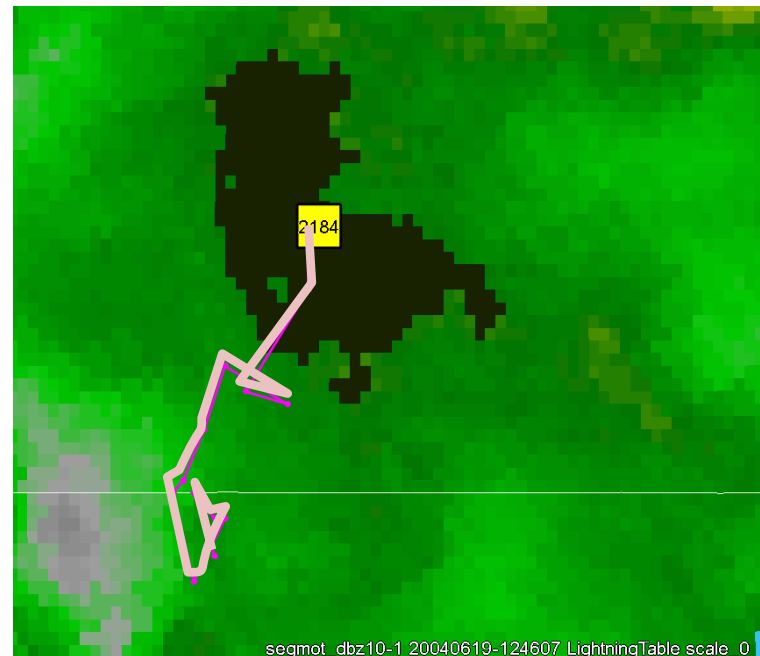
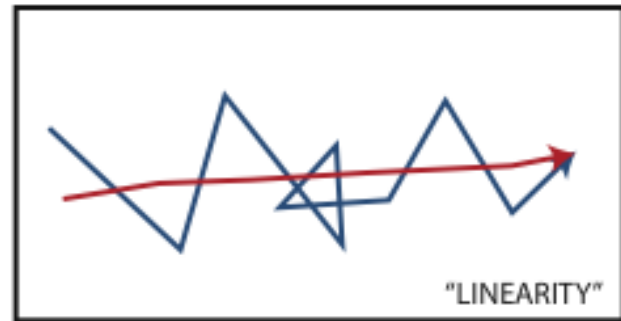
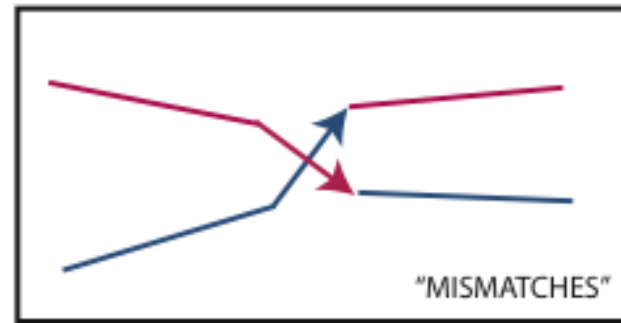
+Segmotion/K-means

- Identifies **segments** (or storm cells/clusters) of image & estimates **motion**
- Extracts properties of each cell
 - Size of cell (# of pixels)
 - Pull data from all grids, including radar, lightning, and derived properties such as maximum expected size of hail (MESH)
- Moves grid based on motion field
- Tracking: Lightning vs. Reflectivity vs. Hybrid
- Want a relatively stable area, without drops or mismatches
- Past track given by centroid of area, if loses section or adds will change centroid location and can account for difference in track



+ Comparison between methods

- Evaluating Track Duration (length), Linearity, and cell size
 - Better tracks are expected to be longer, more linear, and are consistent (less variability in cell properties)
- Both Lightning Density and Refl. @ -10 C provide consistent tracks for storm clusters / cells (and perform better than tracks on Composite Reflectivity)
- At smallest scales: Lightning Density provides longer, more linear tracks than Ref.
- Reverses at larger scales. Regions lightning tend to not be as consistent across large storm complexes.



+ Questions:

- For assimilation: # of flash initiations, # of flashes traversing a grid cell, or some measure of the summed density/duration of flashes at a particular grid cell?
- Are the answers to these questions different for different types of storms or at different resolutions/spatial scales?
- How does this translate to pGLM and ultimately GLM?

